

The Democrat.

Telephones:
Doniphan, No. 30. Mutual, No. 80.

Local and Personal News.

Mrs. John Paul is at home from her trip to Colorado Springs.

O'Neal & Patterson, of Bennett, are putting in a new store at Reyno.

Mrs. C. A. Ponder left the first of the week for a visit with friends at Detroit.

Postmaster W. C. Murray went to St. Louis the past week for a course of Belcher baths.

Mrs. Roy Rhoades is here from Little Rock visiting her sister, Mrs. Arch Y. Moore, and other relatives.

Cotton growers from different sections of the county are wanting to know about that cotton gin for Doniphan.

Mrs. Grover Fulbright and baby are here from their home in Cape county, visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thaxton.

Miss Myrtle Williams came home the first of the week from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Bauer, who lives at Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Cora Ellis, who has been here visiting her mother, Mrs. W. H. Boone, returned to her home at Detroit, the last of the week.

Mrs. Will Short, who had been here visiting and looking after business matters, started on her return to her home in Montana, last Sunday.

Mrs. S. E. Barnes and family have returned to their home farm on Current river, after living several years in Colorado, Montana, and other parts of the west.

Prosecuting attorney Geo. D. Sloan, who represents the government before the district board of appeals, was at the bluff yesterday attending the board meeting.

Judge and Mrs. J. C. Sheppard and their son Albert were here this week from their home at the bluff visiting, and while here the Judge looked after some business matters.

Albert Sheppard took the examination for the military officers training camp and passed and has been called to report at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on Monday next, 27th instant.

W. R. Pierce was elected superintendent and manager of the Mutual Telephone Co., at a meeting of the directors board last Monday. He takes the position held by Homer Withrow who resigned to engage in the milling business at Reyno.

M. L. Landrum, wife and two sons, of Mountain View, who had been visiting relatives in the Gamburg and Fairdealing neighborhood, were here the first of week, en route to their home, and spent a day visiting with friends. They made the trip by auto.

Frank Page came up from Little Rock last Saturday and visited his parents until Wednesday, when he started en route for the military officers training camp at Leon Springs, Texas, he having taken the examination, passed and ordered to report for the training.

Andy E. Price, who lives on the Aaron Price farm on Mill creek, about a mile off the Poyner road, was thrown from the back of a horse he was riding from the field, last Wednesday, and quite severely injured, as he struck on his head and is suffering from concussion.

Ernest Blunk and wife started Wednesday en route for the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U. S. Navy Yard, where had been ordered to report for duty, by telegram last Monday. He had made an application some time ago and had been expecting the order, but did not know what line of work he would be assigned to.

We're for the good road bonds, ain't you?

Come on, be a good sport, and let's vote solid for the road bonds.

Now that we are to vote for bonds to build good roads let's all get busy and put 'er over.

Letters from the boys of Company "E", at Camp Clark, Nevada, say they are all well and getting on fine.

The Local Exemption Board has called drafted men for examination for three days next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and their names and order number will be found in another column of this issue.

The electric light plant was considerably injured by a stroke of lightning that hit in the neighborhood during the storm that prevailed last Thursday evening. No lights or power were supplied for several days this week as the torn up part of the machine had to be taken to the bluff to be repaired. Both the telephone exchanges were more or less injured by the storm.

About all of the people who have been at Arcadia attending the Baptist summer meeting have returned, among them being W. W. Martin and family, Rev. D. K. Foster and family, Misses Harrison Lawrence, Nellie Harrison and Elsie Brooks, O. Seymour, and Tom Johnson. W. W. Martin was re-elected president of the Baptist Assembly, making his sixth consecutive election for this office.

Dr. Ezra Thaxton is here from Raton, New Mexico, attending a re-union of the Thaxton family in this city, and to bid farewell to his folks before returning to his home and departing for the training camp of the 15th Division to which New Mexico's troops for the National Army, as the drafted men are termed, are assigned, the cantonment for the 15th Division being located at Petersburg, Virginia. He has been placed in command of the detachment from his locality and will conduct them to the camp, as the first call netted Colfax county's quota.

Good Roads Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens is called for tonight at the court house to organize for the Good Roads bond election. Everybody invited to come out and take a part in the meeting.

Sunday School Convention.

The annual convention of the Ripley county Sunday School Association will be held in this city the coming week, on Tuesday and Wednesday next. Every Sunday School in the county should be represented as it will be an interesting meeting.

School Boards Convention.

The County School Boards and Teachers convention will be held next week in this city, on Thursday and Friday, August 30th and 31st, and on Saturday, September 1st. This will be a series of excellent meetings and everybody is invited to attend and hear the lectures.

Do you get up at night? Sanol is surely the best for all kidney or bladder troubles. Sanol gives relief in 24 hours from all backache and bladder troubles. Sanol is a guaranteed remedy. 35c and \$1.00 a bottle at the drug store. 25-52.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Sanol Eczema Prescription is a famous old remedy for all forms of Eczema and skin diseases. Sanol is a guard anted remedy. Get a 35c large trial bottle at the drug store. 25-52.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

LOCAL BOARD OF RIPLEY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Notice of Call And To Appear For Physical Examination

The following named persons are hereby notified that, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, they are called for military service of the United States by this Local Board.

The serial number and the order number of each of such persons is shown below. They will report at the office of this Local Board for physical examination on the 24th day of August 1917, at 8 o'clock a. m.

Any claim for exemption of discharge must be made on forms which may be procured, or the form of which may be copied at the office of the Local Board, and must be filed at the office of this Local Board on or before the seventh day after the date of posting of this notice.

Your attention is called to the penalties for violation or evasion of the Selective Service Law approved May 18, 1917, and of the Rules and Regulations which may be consulted at this office.

749	Harvey Casteel, Doniphan	81
625	Emmer Arons Oakley, Burr	82
710	William C. Wright, Palatka, Ark.	83
183	Frank Kooler, Doniphan	84
56	Marion Bennett Newwenger, Ponder	85
729	Benjamin Arthur Newkirk, Doniphan	86
5	John Franklin Benn, Acora	87
300	James William Gibson, Briar Creek	88
64	Bert Brandon, Ponder	89
676	William F. Ponder, Doniphan	90
549	Charles Columbus Holt, Burr	91
449	Ted Albert Parker, Naylor	92
741	James Lewis Sanders, Doniphan	93
713	Edwin Albert Mikesell, Bennett	94
641	Willie Henry Hurst, Doniphan	95
688	Claude C. Cole, Poyner	96
683	Thomas Edwin Johnson, Poyner	97
509	Thurlof Silkwood, Gatewood	98
695	Clarence Matthews, Doniphan	99
535	Herbert Andrews, Barron	100
498	Oris Rudolph Johnston, Fairdealing	101
341	William Farmer, Pine	102
381	Grover Cleveland Gray, Naylor	103
353	Willie Bennett, Bennett	104
687	Andy Elmer Price, Poyner	105

The following numbers are called to report for examination on Monday, August 27th:

Serial No.	Order No.	
301	Herbert Blake Whitwell, Bennett	106
871	Keith, Ira Francis, Ory	107
498	Slayton, Ernest Benjamin, Ernest	108
704	Duff, Charles Andrew Neelyville	109
72	Fogle, Artor Briar Creek	110
506	Bennett, J. H. Bennett	111
112	Endigott, Percy Tounsen Acora	112
128	Kyar, Willie Lee, Acora	113
679	Paul, Burrow Doniphan	114
605	McGee, Samuel Dennis, Doniphan	115
11	Payne, Arthur Curtis Acora	116
909	Williams, Harry Doniphan	117
595	Bates, Perry David Bardley	118
6	Brooks, Andrew Doniphan	119
287	Kear, James Harrison Pine	120
664	King, Clay Hesklia, Doniphan	121
98	McClary, Claud Clarence, Doniphan	122
545	Houck, Samuel Caryl, Pine	123
108	McDowell, Chester Erwin, Grandin	124
654	Harris, William Caleb, Ponder	125
154	Kleb, Louis, Budapest	126
51	Shepherd, Newton Ely, Ponder	127
717	Cox, Charles Doniphan	128
90	Reeves, Walter Chester Grandin	129
129	Bacon, Charles Spencer Grandin	130

The following numbers are called to report for examination on Tuesday, August 28th:

880	McKinney, Lester Earl, Naylor	131
778	Decker, Jess Joe Doniphan	132
608	Harris, Joseph Atkinson, Bennett	133
656	Polis, Joseph Lee Naylor	134
519	Edwards, Wyman Thaxton Ponder	135
25	Brooks, Jesse James Grandin	136
792	Woodard, Harry Leroy Naylor	137
383	Arnold, Chester Cleveland Doniphan	138
585	Colburn, Alvin Franklin Only	139
652	Edgar, Nicholas Andrew Doniphan	140
705	Carter, Jesse P. Neelyville	141
678	Johnson, Jasper Nelson, Doniphan	142
123	O'Brien, Charles Morton, Acora	143
542	Price, Daniel Houston, Doniphan	144
220	Jones, Harry Drew, Pratt	145
700	Bohars, Rodney L. Oniphan	146
297	McNabb, Lemuel R. Burr	147
321	rene, Clifford Ellis Bendley	148
738	Smith, Wallace, Poyner	149
707	Urmley, Samuel Herbert Bennett	150
550	Norton, Benjamin Leo Naylor	151
550	Adams, Bert Gatewood	152
656	Taylor, Robert Lee, Poyner	153
814	Miles, Homer N. Doniphan	154

The following numbers are called to report for examination on Wednesday, August 29th:

786	Crook, Thomas Newton	155
845	Crook, Van Jefferson Doniphan	156
121	Fuzyar, Lorien Laad, Acora	157
223	Lee, Robert Ernest, Pratt	158
294	Jarves, Benjamin Gatewood	159
625	Parish, Grady, Doniphan	160
640	Martin, Thomas Jacob Acora	161
470	Martin, Beverly Eugene Naylor	162
812	Jarves, Nick Gatewood	163
90	Price, Fred Franklin Doniphan	164
391	Yates, William Walter Doniphan	165
677	Martin, John Hicks Naylor	166
728	Tyler, Irvin L. Palatka, Arkansas	167
180	Berkard, William Arthur Acora	168
658	Ryan, William Claude Doniphan	169
169	Freeman, Andrew Koresa	170
634	Bond, Harry Naylor	171
840	Wills, Lester Doniphan	172
637	Swift, Elmer Orville Doniphan	173
715	Johnson, Perry W. Karesa	174
850	Holland, Cecil C. Gatewood	175
678	Tinker, Oscar Gatewood	176
624	Patterson, Frederick Douglas, Ponder	177
625	Worlock, William Arthur Ponder	178
783	Neel, Arthur Chester Pine	179

When you have backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol. It does wonders for the liver, kidneys, and bladder. A trial 35c bottle of Sanol will convince you. Get it at the drug store. 25-52.

German vs American Strategy

Results of Two Radically Different Systems in Startling Comparison--Strategy Most Important Factor in Making History of Nations.

By REAR ADMIRAL BRADLEY A. FISKE.
Formerly Aide for Operations, U. S. N.



Bradley A. Fiske

The most important element connected with a navy is the strategy which directs it, in accordance with which its plans are laid—plans for operations before war and plans for operations during war. Strategy is to a navy what mind is to a man. It determines its character, its composition, its aims; and so far as external conditions will permit, the results which it accomplishes.

One dislikes intensely to criticize his own country, even to himself. But when a naval officer is studying—as he should continually do—what must be done, in order to protect his country from attack by some foreign foe, it would be criminal folly for him to estimate the situation otherwise than honestly; and to do this, it is necessary to try to see where his country is weak and where strong, relatively to the possible foes in question. If we do this, and compare the strategic methods employed by—say Germany and us—we are forced to admit that the German methods are better adapted to producing economically a navy fitted to contend successfully in war against an enemy. In Germany the development of the navy has been strictly along the lines of a method carefully devised beforehand; in our country no method whatever is apparent, at least no logical method. Congress, and Congress alone, decides what vessels and other craft shall be built, how many officers and men shall wear the uniform. It is true that they consult the report of the Secretary of Navy, and ask the opinions of some naval officers; and it is true that the Secretary of Navy gets the opinions of certain naval officers including the General Board, before making his report. But both the Secretary and Congress estimate the situation from their own points of view, and place their own value on the advice of naval officers. And the advice of these naval officers is not so valuable, possibly as it might be; for the reason that it is really irresponsible, since the advisers themselves know that it will not be taken very seriously. The difference between the advice of men held responsible for the results of following their advice, and the advice of men not so held responsible, is well recognized, and is discussed fully in the reports of the Moody and the Swift Boards on the organization of the Navy Department. Furthermore, our officers do not have the machinery of the Kriegspiel to help them. It is true that at the Naval War College, a war game apparatus is installed and that war games are played, and war problems are solved; but the officers are very properly engaged in the regular work of a war college, in educating officers in the principles of warfare, and have little time for other work. It is also true that the war games and problems there do lead occasionally to recommendations by the War College to the General Board as to various matters; but the connection between the conclusions of the War College and the decisions of Congress via the General Board and the Secretary of Navy is so fragile and discontinuous, that it may truthfully be said that the influence of the war games at our War College has but a faint resemblance to the determining force of the Kriegspiel in Berlin.

A Suggestion From France
It is often said that Germany is an empire and the United States a republic, and that therefore the military methods of Germany cannot be employed here. The inference is not necessarily correct, however, as is shown by the excellency of the army of France, for France, although a republic, insists that military strategy only shall control and direct the army. The American Congress can do the same with the American Navy. Whether Congress shall so decide or not, the decision will undoubtedly be wise; and we of the navy will do our utmost to make the navy all it should be. In this connection, it should be noted that:

1. Germany has been following a certain strategic system regarding the navy; we a system different from that of any other navy, which has been used now for more than one hundred and forty years. Both systems have been in operation for a time sufficiently long to warrant our comparing them, by comparing the results they have achieved.

2. The German navy has been in existence a much shorter time than the American navy, belongs to a much less populous and wealthy country, and yet is not only 80 per cent. larger in trained personnel, but if we judge by the maneuvers carried on in both peace and war, is much better in organization, morale, and capacity for doing naval work upon the ocean. We do not, of course, know what Germany has been doing since the war began on August 1, 1914; but all accounts show that Germany, like all the other belligerent Powers, has been adding units of material and personnel to her navy much more rapidly than they have been destroyed; as well as perfecting her strategy, under the influence of the war's stimulus. Leaving out of consideration, however, what she may have been doing since the war began, and neglecting any unauthenticated accounts of her status before it started, we know positively that in 1913 the maneuvers of the German fleet were executed by a force of 21 battleships, 3 battle cruisers, 5 small cruisers, 6 flotillas of destroyers (that is 66 seagoing torpedo vessels), 11 submarines, an airship, a number of aeroplanes and special service ships, 22 mine-sweepers—all in one fleet, all under one admiral, and maneuvered as a unit. This was nearly three years ago and we have never come anywhere near such a performance. In January, 1916, the United States Atlantic fleet capable as to both material and personnel of going to sea and maneuvering together, consisted of 15 battleships and 23 destroyers, 2 mine-depot ships and 1 mine-training ship, and 4 tugs fitted as mine-sweepers—with no submarines, no aircraft of any kind, no scouts (unless the Chester be so considered, which was cruising alone off the coast of Liberia, and the Birmingham, which was the flag-ship of the destroyer flotilla). This was the only fleet that we had ready to fight in January, 1916; because, although more battleships could have been put into commission, this could have been done only by putting out of commission certain smaller vessels such as cruisers, and gunboats; and the battleships would have had to be put into commission very hurriedly, filled up with men fresh from other ships, and no more ready to fight in the fleet against an enemy (whose ships were fully manned with well-trained officers and men, accustomed to the details of their respective ships, and acquainted with each other) than the Chesapeake was ready to fight the Shannon.

3. In case our system is not so good as that of—say Germany—or of any other country having a system equally excellent, we shall never be able to contend successfully against that navy, under equally strategic conditions, unless we have an excess over her in numbers of personnel and material sufficient to counteract our inferiority in efficiency.

—Union.

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4. The efficiency of a navy or an army is exactly what the strategic system makes it. Eleven thousand Greeks under Miltiades, highly efficient and thoroughly trained, defeated 100,000 Persians at Marathon. A Greek fleet under Themistocles defeated and almost destroyed a much larger Persian fleet at Salamis. With an army of less than 35,000 men, but highly trained by Philip of Macedonia, his father, Alexander, in only twelve years conquered ten of the most wealthy and populous countries of the world. Caesar, Alaric, Attila, Charlemagne, and all the great military men from the greatest antiquity down to the present moment have trained and organized bodies of soldiers and sailors, under systems suited to the times, and then waged successful war on peoples less militarily efficient. Cortez conquered Mexico, and Pizarro conquered Peru; the British, French, and Spanish subdued the Indians of North America, and during the latter half of the nineteenth century nearly all the land in the world that was "unoccupied" by Europeans or their descendants was taken in possession by European Powers. Great Britain is now mistress of about one quarter of the land and the population of the globe. Russia, France, Germany, and the United States govern most of the remainder.

These results were brought about almost solely by the exercise of military force;—and of this force, physical courage was not a determining element, because it was just as evident in the conquered as in the conquerors. The determining element was strategy that (under the behest of policy) prepared the military and naval forces in material and personnel before they were used, and directed operations, while in use.

Of all the single factors that have actually and directly made the history of the world, the most important factor has been strategy.

CIVILIAN IS RESPONSIBLE.
"In time of war the civilian as much as the soldier is responsible for defeat and disaster. Battles are not lost alone on the field; they may be lost beneath the dome of the Capitol, they may be lost in the Cabinet, or they may be lost in the private office of the Secretary of War. Wherever they may be lost, it is the people who suffer and the soldiers who die, with the knowledge and the conviction that our military policy is a crime against life, a crime against property, and a crime against liberty. The author has availed himself of his privilege as a citizen to expose to our people a system which, if not abandoned, may sooner or later prove fatal. The time when some one should do this has arrived."

TRAINED MEN TO COMMAND ARMY

Regular Officers to Be in Higher Ranks in Uncle Sam's New Forces.

MEN ASSURED OF GOOD CARE

Provost Marshal General Crowder Likely to Be Given Command of Division of Men He Helped Call to the Service.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—It is assured that the higher ranks of command in the new national army, the army of the men selected for service, will be commanded by regular army officers promoted to temporary command for the period of the war. The case is exactly parallel to that of officers promoted to command volunteers in the old days.

It is probable that the young soldiers of the new service can consider themselves lucky that officers already trained will be in the places of high command over them. A major general sees to it that his brigadier general looks after his brigade, and a brigadier general sees to it that a colonel looks after his regiment, and a colonel sees to it that the officers down the line of rank look after their battalions, and companies, and if the "looking after" starts right it generally ends right.

The process of raising the new army was initiated by the military authorities, with Brigadier General Enoch H. Crowder, the provost marshal general, in charge of the work. After the drawing the machinery largely passed into the hands of civilians and thereby, as the war department viewed it, "the people were kept close to their army."

It is believed in Washington that General Crowder, who planned the registration and the draft, will be made a major general and given the command of a division of the young men whom he brought into the service by a process lacking the sting which usually attaches to conscription.

Crowder Sees Much Service.

Enoch H. Crowder, while he has been judge advocate general of the army for some time, has seen long and active field service. He was for 15 years an officer of cavalry, and for over a year he was on the field of the fighting between Russia and Japan as a military observer for the United States with the forces of the Japanese.

It has been said that by the process used the smart was taken out of conscription. It might also be said that it has been taken out of the service which will result from the process. Young men who joined the new national army under the selective service act need not fear that any officer of regulars or any noncommissioned officer of regulars in posts of major and minor commands will treat the men under their charge in a spirit different in any way from that which animates the command of volunteers.

There will be in the junior commissioned ranks of the new army some thousands of young Americans who have been trained in the reserve corps camps at Fort Sheridan, Plattsburg, Camp Ben Harrison, and in other places. Fear has been expressed that these young men, comparatively few of whom ever have seen service in the regular army, will have a sneer manifest in the method and manner of their command for the soldier who let the days of volunteering go by to wait for selection.

Such a thing is not to be credited, but it is easy enough to picture some old regular officer in his wrath if a real case of this kind should be brought to his attention. The young fellow who went through Plattsburg to get a commission in three months and who takes on a manner of sneering superiority to the selected service man in his platoon, will get his, and get it quick.

Regarded as Volunteers.

The president of the United States is the commander in chief of the military forces. The president has said that the men of the new army will be regarded as a part of a nation of men who have volunteered. Not only orders but hints are taken from superior officers. The president ranks the major general, major general ranks the brigadier general, and there are several more who rank the first and second lieutenants. If any Fort Sheridan or Plattsburg rookie lieutenant sneers at the selected service man as a "conscript" he will not be able to dodge quick enough to get away from what will be dropped on him from the ranks above. They won't sneer, however, for they are made of good stuff.

Doubt has been expressed here and there in the press of the country as to whether or not a man drafted into the service ever can make as good a soldier as the man who has volunteered. In a month's time no one will know how a man got into the army. Every man of them will be "all for the colors and all for the service." There never yet was a man worthy the name who did not learn to love the service when battle things were doing.

The soldier life is an appealing one. It gets a grip on a man's affections. He may have been doubtful, he may have been antagonistic at the beginning, but long before the end of the service comes, doubts and antagonisms go down the wind with the smoke of the sunset gun.